

INTIMATIONS

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S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1916.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING JULY 14TH,
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

THE NEW BANDMAN OPERA & COMEDY CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 14TH:—The World's Record Breaker,
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."
SATURDAY, JULY 15TH:—The Great Gaiety Success
"TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
MONDAY, JULY 17TH:—Cyril Maude's Great Masterpiece,
"GRUMPY."
TUESDAY, JULY 18TH:—From the Shaftesbury Theatre,
"THE CINEMA STAR."
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19TH:—James Welch's Greatest Success,
"OH! I SAY."
THURSDAY, JULY 20TH:—The New and Revised Version,
"A COUNTRY GIRL."
FRIDAY, JULY 21ST:—From the Royalty Theatre,
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."
SATURDAY, JULY 22ND:—
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MONDAY, JULY 24TH:—The Evergreen Record Breaker,
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICE: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 AND \$1
Hongkong, 28th July, 1916.

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE THE
PALISADE
OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES
LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

WILL OPEN
ON
WEDNESDAY,
July 12th.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1916.

BEER!

JUST LANDED:

A SUPPLY OF



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SOLE AGENTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SUEZ CANAL CO. REPORT FOR 1915.

In view of the announcement made a few days ago in our cable column that the Suez Canal dues would be increased by 50 centimes a ton as from November next, the following report of the Suez Canal Company for 1915, which was adopted at the annual general meeting of the shareholders last month, possesses more than usual interest.

The prospects, as foreseen at the last general meeting, were not modified by the subsequent course of events. It was inevitable that the prolongation of the war should bring about a marked contraction of the commercial traffic of the canal. The diminution of the world's tonnage, the increased number of requisitioned ships, which in the case of England alone represented nearly half of the mercantile fleet, the limitation of sailings from Europe to the Far East, together with an exceptional demand for freightage to and from American ports—all these causes combined naturally to exercise a profound effect on the company's revenue. In spite of the regular income which was provided by the transport of troops, material, and provisions, the decrease in the revenue from the transit of ships amounted to nearly 21 per cent.

If the year 1915 had been reduced to its own resources, it would have been necessary to make a further reduction in the dividend. But in passing the accounts for 1914 the shareholders had wisely agreed to carry forward a large amount, and it was therefore possible for the same dividend as before and to carry forward again the sum of about 11,500,000 francs. On the other hand and in order to protect the revenue and as far as possible avoid a further decrease, it had been decided to raise the transit dues by 50 centimes per ton, but this measure did not come into force until April of the present year. If, in spite of this increase, the receipts did not improve, the dues will be again increased by the same amount.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
The total receipts for the year 1915 reached the sum of 98,228,000 francs, showing, as compared with the receipts for 1914, a decrease of 26,893,138 francs. The decrease in the revenue from transit dues amounted to 28,702,950 francs, but there was a compensation to the extent of 1,809,821 francs due to the increase in the receipts from other sources. There was, for example, an increase in the profits from interest and the revenue from the supply of water.

The total expenses of the year, comprising, as in the case of the years 1913 and 1914, the crediting of 3,000,000 francs to the account for depreciation of material, amounted to 32,029,981 francs. They show a decrease of 910,706 francs, as compared with the expenses of 1914, which had already been reduced by 1,159,800 francs in comparison with those of 1913. The effort at economy which has been so efficiently exercised in the greater number of items of expenditure would have given much more notable results if they had not been counterbalanced by the increased price of all materials used in the upkeep and working of the canal, especially fuel. The average price of coal, which was 38 francs per ton in 1913, rose in 1915 to more than 70 francs. High as that price is, it is far from representing half of what is now being paid, and this must weigh very heavily on the expenses of the current year.

The excess of receipts over expenditure, including the amount brought forward from 1914, amounts to 73,021,375 francs. It is proposed to fix the amount of profits for distribution at 61,567,887 francs, and to carry forward to the current year the remaining surplus of 11,453,488 francs. This distribution represents a dividend of 100 francs per share, and this dividend, with the addition of 25 francs interest, gives a gross revenue of 125 francs and a net revenue of 120 francs.

TRAFFIC AND NAVIGATION.

The general maritime movement of 1915 was represented by the passing through the canal of 3,708 ships, of altogether 15,200,155 tons net. This in comparison with 1914 is a decrease of 1,094 ships and 4,143,340 tons (i.e., 21.35 per cent.), and in comparison with 1913, the last normal year, a decrease of 1,377 ships and 4,767,729 tons (i.e., 23.80 per cent.). In the traffic of 1915 the German, Austrian, and Turkish flags contributed 1,017 ships and 4,529,765 tons (21.16 per cent.). Their complete disappearance thus represents almost the whole of the decrease noticed in 1915. But if the commercial traffic is isolated and the special movement created by the war is separated, it is perceived that the changes were far more marked than appears from a comparison of the total tonnage. Government ships and chartered vessels whose rights are regulated by the Governments figured in the traffic of 1913 to the extent of only 106 passages and 301,145 tons; in 1915 they furnished 743 passages representing 3,373,507 tons. Taking the commercial traffic alone the decline in comparison with 1913 was no less than 7,846,181 tons, or 39.16 per cent. It is to be remembered, however, that the increase in the amount of tonnage chartered by the Governments is to a certain extent only a displacement of traffic.

Although 110,812 military passengers passed through the canal the year under report shows a net decrease of 72,000 passengers in comparison with 1914. There was a reduction of nearly one-half in the number of civilian passengers. The passenger traffic was also affected by the suppression of the pilgrimage to Mecca, which furnished 22,000 passengers in 1913.

DEAD MAN SUED.

When a case was called on at the Supreme Court yesterday a man appeared and said that the man whose name had been called was dead.

The Puisse Judge:—You cannot recover from a dead man. Mr. Gardiner.
And the solicitor who was present suggested (with a voice) that Mr. Gardiner should proceed by foreign attachment against the corpse.

THE THRESHOLD OF RUSSIA.

WAR CONDITIONS IN THE CAPITAL.

[BY PERCEVAL GIBSON.]

PETROGRAD.

Six months ago, when I was here last, the war in the west of Russia was still distant from the capital. Warsaw was intact; Vilna was still the headquarters of Russia's rearguard. What of horror and disorder the war had wrought among the civilian population was far from here; the throng upon the Nevsky Prospekt had not seen the women kneeling in the snow at Warsaw, begging of the passers-by. The great dining-room of the Hotel de France reflected nothing of the misery of the Jews who straggled the length of the long and awful Polish roads; the opera was open, and there was drink to be had by those who knew their way about. Now it is otherwise. Hindenburg's great drive, with artillery banked twenty batteries deep so that each square yard of earth had its bursting shell, has altered the geography of Russia: Warsaw and Vilna have gone the way of Brussels and Antwerp, and there are thirteen million refugees drifting in Russia. From Kiev to Nijni Novgorod their distress afflicts the country. Petrograd, which is now a great city of two million of added population that must, for the larger part, be fed by the contributions of the charitable, there is something in the Russian conception of the situation—something altogether too Russian and subtle for a foreigner to comprehend—which forbids their being set to work for their living.

The few thousand of them who had a little money sallied away, professional men, men with businesses and savings in cash and so forth, are those who clutter the hotels and have raised the prices of rooms and apartments to three or four times the normal rates. There were rooms I had in Petrograd at the commencement of the war which cost me 200 roubles a month—say £20; when, upon my arrival a few days ago, I inquired for them again, I was told that they were vacant for the moment and could be had for 700 roubles a month—and an offer of 600 was refused. The others, those of the refugees who have got away with their skins and nothing more, wretched men, women and children whose mere existence the war has undermined and made precarious, live like birds, fed at "feeding stations" twice a day by the charities organised to that end.

There is one station near the great railway depot which serves the Baltic Province railways. Here is a shrine to St. George of Russia, a very splendid affair, before which there are never less than half a hundred lighted candles. Ladies in the large white coats of Russian Red Cross nurses, busy washing, babies, serving food, giving out clothing—a great and gracious work. Among those who come for food are always a dozen or so of lonely folk, men or women, who wait when the distribution is over, to go upon the platforms and see the arrival of the trains. They are people who have been separated, in the crush and stress of flight from the threatened areas of the war, from their families, wives who have lost their husbands and children, bewildered mothers who have husbands and fathers, whom war has divorced and made childless. There are children, too, orphans for all that anyone can tell, drifting upon a world that has gone blood-mad. These wait, taking their food when it is given to them, sleeping on the floor, patient and docile as only Russians, who have yet the Orient alive in their veins, can be patient, watching the incoming of the trains with indomitable hope that from some reeking third-class carriage foul with festering humanity like a tomb there may descend to the daylight the faces for which they watch.

PRICES AND RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

And sometimes they come. Any of the ladies can tell you of such incidents of the quivering yell of incredulous recognition and joy that thrills the crowd like an alarm; of the spectacle of a man, crazy with gladness, tearing his way through the thronged strangers, of the strained white face, tragic with fear and hope, that meets him, and relaxes in tears of utter relief at the last.

A million refugees, ranging from millionaires to penniless peasants, make a difference to any community. One effect in Petrograd has been to help to make the rouble a coin of no fixed value. Other things have aided; the great excess of imports over exports; the disorganisation of railroads, and so forth, have played their part; and the result helps to make the city still further unrecognisable. Some commodities that are scarce have increased in cost by three to four hundred per cent.; others, equally scarce have hardly increased at all. The rouble, that was once worth about a hundred cigarettes or a cab-ride of an hour, or a lunch of two courses, or extra special consideration when presented as a douceur to the door-keeper of a Ministry, now varies in value two or three times a day. That is at the banks, when one changes foreign money; but what is worse, is the fluctuation of prices in the shops. A rumour strikes root among the traders that there is a block of traffic on the Archangel line, and at once values jump like fleas—values that were already exorbitant. Sugar that costs in the morning 8d. per pound, fetches 1s. 3d. before evening; wood for fuel, with a forest at the doors of the city that stretches thence to the Behring Straits, sees saws between five roubles and fifteen "sachens." And for a sample of fixed rates of common-place articles, the things which ordinarily cost nothing to speak of, the penholder for writing this article, an ordinary piece of timber as ever came out of a tree, costs 30 kopecks—say, one shilling.

The shopkeeper has a shibboleth of explanation, to which he is as faithful as a lover. He explained my penholder by the excuse that railway freights had risen. A Russian comic paper recently had a cartoon—a man complaining of the price of a diamond dog-collar, with the plausible jeweller leaning across the counter and saying:—

(Continued on next column.)

VOLUNTEER RESERVES

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAILS.

On duty till the morning of Sunday, 9th inst.—"A" Co.
Orderly officer—Lieut. Sutherland.
On duty from the morning of Sunday, 9th inst. to the morning of Sunday, 16th inst.—"B" Co.
Orderly officer—Lieut. Thomas.

Next for duty, "B" Co.

Orderly officer—Lieut. Thomas.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH INST.

Monday, 10th inst.:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

N.C.O.s. Class of instruction on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Officers will attend.

Tuesday, 11th inst.:—

"A" and "B" Companies Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections, Machine-gun Section, and Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m.

Remainder including Signalling Section on the road outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 12th inst.:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

N.C.O.s. Class of instruction on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Officers will attend.

Thursday, 13th inst.:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine-gun Section, at Wellington Barracks under instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under instructor staff Q.M. Sergt. Talbot. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 14th inst.:—

Signalling Section. The following will parade at May Road Tramway Station at 9 p.m. under instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchellmore for lamp practice:—Ptes. Carter, Cossart, Goldsmith, Melbourne, Plummer, and Rolfe.

The following will parade under Lieut. Cpl. Bell at Kowloon Dock at 9 p.m.:—Privates Graham, Higginbotham and Martin. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Saturday, 15th inst.:—nil.

Signalling Section.

In addition to those members of the Signalling Section who obtained first-class Morse flag signalling certificates, as published in orders of 30th June, Pte. H. E. Goldsmith has been granted a first-class certificate.

The following, in addition to the names published in orders of 30th June, have passed the required examination in platoon drill before the Inspecting Officer:—Sergt. W. H. Woolley, Lieut. J. Johnstone, H. B. Dowbiggin, J. W. Harris, and G. R. Edwards.

REVERSION.

Lieut. Cpl. F. A. Fisher reverts to the ranks at his own request.

STRENGTH.

Pte. H. Palmer having joined is allotted Corps No. 608 and posted to Co. "B," Platoon VII, Section 2.

Pte. S. M. Mages having joined is allotted Corps No. 600 and posted to the Signalling Section.

G. K. H. BRETTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

counter to explain to him. "You see," the jeweller was saying, reasonably, "the war has put the railway freights up so much that our diamonds are costing us more."

THE OLD GUARD OF CONSERVATISM.

The truth of the matter is, that Russia is organised for war in precisely the same degree as England. In both countries the hope is tenacious that the existing arrangement of life and the social order may avail to win the war, despite the enemy's miracles of national organisation and solidarity. In neither country do those in charge of national destinies desire to see new elements surge into power to supersede them; in both, the existing order is on its trial. Mr. Goremykin, President of the Council of Empire here, is the figure-head of the Conservatism that hopes to beat Germany without calling upon the younger and more liberal factors of the nation. Long before this article appears in print, he will have won or lost his Waterloo; the great Progressive bloc of the Duma is bargaining for his political head on a change at this moment. For him, and the school of thought which he represents, the old Russia of tradition, with its endearing faults and disturbing virtues, is the one thing to save at all costs—Russia of the autocracy and the military oligarchy. He is an old man; for him, the background of his life has been a land to which the Duma and its connotation of a growing and aspiring democracy is a novelty and an offence. Behind him, splendid and absurd, is that indomitable Old Guard of Conservatism that has not yet perceived that the Russia they adore is already a thing of the past, that the autocrat himself has given a license to democracy, that the Tsar to whom their out-of-date loyalty is consecrated is himself the man to whom the enlightened Liberalism of the country looks for countenance and opportunity. It was his order that suppressed the vodka monopoly and ordained that it should cease for ever; it is he that stands at the head of younger Russia in the field; and it is the Tsar, the symbol, as all kings are symbols, of the Russian people, who will lead and govern those forces that are arrayed for the overthrow of Goremykin and all that he is dying in the last ditch for.

And then, perhaps, we shall see a railroad man at the head of the railroads, and a business man in the Ministry of the Interior. We might see the tracks to Archangel doubled by refugee labour—there is enough available to do the work in a couple of months. We might see Russia tidied up and put in order for or two in Petrograd.

And then, perhaps, we shall see a new hotel

Daily Chronicle.

EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A. BUILDING FUND.

Total subscriptions received \$102,178
Received from two guarantors 37,822

Purchased 5 per cent. British Exchange Bonds, repayable October, 1919, £14,500 at 2/1 130,200

Balance in hand \$ 800

Any further subscriptions from firms or others will be applied to the reimbursement of the guarantors.

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Spt. W. Smith having joined on 3rd inst. is allotted Corps No. 2014 and posted to Engineer Company.

RESIGNED.

2.—No. 1775 Pte. T. Orton is permitted to resign with effect from 4th July, 1916.

LEAVE.

3.—No. 1894 Spt. W. G. Lawson is granted 3 weeks' leave with effect from 1st July, 1916.

No. 1833 Lieut. D. M. MacKay is granted 1 month's leave from 4th July, 1916.

No. 1750 Spt. F. Garcia is granted 1 month's leave from 6th July, 1916.

No. 1495 Pte. J. Stalker is granted 2 months' leave from 10th July, 1916.

No. 1634 Pte. J. S. Rodrigues is granted 2 months' leave from 6th July, 1916.

No. 1855 Pte. K. Brayshaw is granted 2 months' leave from 5th July, 1916.

No. 1996 Pte. F. M. H. Holman is granted 2 months' leave from 5th July, 1916.

TRANSFER.

4.—No. 1704 Pte. D. A. MacLeod is transferred from Stretcher Bearer Section to Centre Section M. G. Co. with effect from 4th July, 1916.

DEFECTIVES.

5.—The undermentioned defaulters will parade in marching order at 5.30 p.m. at Headquarters:—No. 1751 Pte. F. A. Reis and No. 1673 Pte. P. Tangap.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

6.—The undermentioned members are raised to the "Proficient" rate of Engineer Pay, with effect from the dates stated:—

ELECTRICIANS.

No. 1881 Spt. Blythe 15.6.16.

No. 1908 Spt. Whitley 15.6.16.

No. 1981 Spt. Owens 15.6.16.

No. 1746 Spt. R. Wallace 28.6.16.

REVERSION.

7.—No. 1636 Lieut. Cpl. P. A. Reis is permitted to revert to the ranks at his own request.

PARADES.

8.—Monday, 10th inst.:—

7.00 a.m. Signalling Section "C" Class on Cricket Ground.

Tuesday, 11th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. M. G. practice, Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co., Civil Service Co. and Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Cpl. Grimes.

5.30 p.m. Recruits Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section on Polo Ground under S.S. Talbot.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A," "B," and "C" classes at Headquarters.

Headquarters. Dress, marching order with ammunition.

Wednesday, 12th inst.:—

7.00 a.m. Signalling Section "C" class on Cricket Ground.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. on Cricket Ground.

Thursday, 12th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co.) at Headquarters under Corpl. Grimes.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section on Polo Ground under S.S. Talbot.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" and "C" classes at Headquarters.

8.10 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class Gun Club Hill Command Signalling practice (should this be cancelled "A" class will parade with "B" and "C" classes as above).

Friday, 14th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Defaulters drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Recruits Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery 10 pr. B.L. gun drill at Gun Club Hill. Sergt. Bradley will attend. Hongkong Residents fall in Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 5 p.m.

Saturday, 15th inst.:—

2.30 p.m. Scouts Co. Recruits Musketry King's Park Range. Corpl. Grimes will attend.

Sunday, 16th inst.:—

9.00 a.m. Scouts Co. Recruits Musketry, King's Park Range. Corpl. Grimes will attend.

DETAILS.

9.—On duty 9th inst.:—Centre Section M. G. Co.

On duty 10th inst.:—Civil Service Co.

On duty 11th inst.:—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.

On duty 12th inst.:—Left Section M. G. Co.

On duty 13th inst.:—Right Section M. G. Co.

On duty 14th inst.:—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

On duty 15th inst.:—Scouts Co.

2nd-Lieut. Hegarty.

Orderly Officer 9th to 15th inst.:—A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OVERSEAS BRITONS AND INCOME TAX.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Those of your readers who have the opportunity of seeing the *Straits Times* will, no doubt, have read of the discussions which have taken place in the Legislative Council, regarding the introduction of an Income Tax throughout the Straits Settlements. It is to be hoped that some enterprising member of the Hongkong Legislative Council will bring up the same subject, and, in fact, that the matter will receive earnest attention throughout all British Overseas Dominions.

The end of the war is only very dimly discernible even now, and by the time peace has been concluded our national indebtedness will have reached such an appalling total that it is surely self-evident that Britons throughout the world, not only should, but will have to, be called upon to bear their share of the financial burden, which will press heavily for many years to come.

An Income Tax, levied throughout the Empire, possibly confined to those born in Great Britain, would certainly realize a very substantial sum, since, although the number to be assessed would not be excessive the average amount would be much higher than at home, and, in spite of complaints as to the higher cost of living in the East, the tax could be borne with ease, and, I think would be welcomed by all those concerned.

I have noticed, with very great pleasure, the advertisements which are appearing in your paper from time to time drawing attention to the opportunities for investing in Exchequer Bonds, and, if any charge is being made for insertion, shall be pleased to contribute towards same on being placed in communication with the parties concerned. Yours faithfully,

SILVER BULLET.

[The discussions in the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements on the subject of introducing Income-tax have been reproduced in our own columns. We are glad of this opportunity of explaining that the advertisements which we are publishing with regard to Exchequer Bonds are being paid for—at, of course, a specially reduced rate—by a private and patriotic member of the community.—Ed.]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—"Resident" states that the Faculty of Arts was founded in October, 1913. This was the original intention of the Council, but it was not carried out. It is clear from Professor Middleton Smith's opening sentences that an Arts Faculty was established in 1912. He says, "It was in October, 1912, that the first undergraduates in the Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts entered the University." In the telegram of July, 1912, by which I was appointed those words occur: "Appointment. Professor Economics when Arts Faculty established. This is hoped next year." As a matter of fact, it took place in the same year, whereupon, I take it, I became Professor of Economics. "Resident's" mistake is natural, because there was no Calendar 1912-1913, in which to put official titles. I do not intend to argue the point any further in these columns, but will show the documents concerned to "Resident" or anyone else who happens to be interested.—Yours faithfully,

W. J. HINTON.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1916.

LADY ROBERTS' FIELD GLASS FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—In response to the appeal which you were good enough to publish on 30th June, glasses have so far been received as follows:—

Telescopes from Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, A. D. Keigwin, J. Lemm, J. G. Anderson and the Rev. W. Scholes. Field glasses from Messrs. H. Murray Bain (2 pairs), A. W. Robertson, G. N. Orme, W. Sorby, C. A. Hooper, B. A. Hale, H. G. Anderson, A. S. D. Cousland, A. D. Keigwin, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, the Rev. W. Scholes and Mr. J. H. Cutcliffe Goodban (making in all 5 telescopes and 13 pairs of binoculars).

and a subscription of \$75 from X.Y.Z. The money has been remitted; the first box of glasses will be kept open for about another ten days for the receipt of any further answers to the appeal, and will then be despatched to the Manager of the Fund by English Mail.—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX.

(Hon. Secretary, War Charities Committee).

Secretariat for Chinese Affairs Hongkong 7th July, 1916.

CHAUFFEURS' FEUD
PECULIAR STORY TOLD AT
HONGKONG POLICE COURT.

A "HEROIC WITNESS."

Three Chinese chauffeurs employed at the Dragon Cycle Co. were charged on remand before Mr. Orme at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday with assaulting a chauffeur employed by the Exile Garage in the early hours of July 5th.

Mr. W. B. Hind prosecuted and Mr. Dennys defended.

The complainant's story was to the effect that on the night of June 4th he was lying outside the shop in a canvas chair about 1 a.m. A few minutes later he went inside and went to sleep in one of the cars. About 2 a.m. he was awakened by having a hand placed over his mouth. This was done by one of the defendants (whom he recognised), and at the same time this defendant said he wanted to break his (complainant's) leg so that he could not drive a car again.

There were four other men with him, and they all commenced to assault him. They attacked him with a file, a spanner and an iron bar, during which time one of the men kept his hand over his mouth. He (complainant) managed to wrench the hand away and commenced to shout. His cries brought out some Europeans, and when his assailants saw these coming they ran away.

Asked why the men assaulted him, the complainant said that it was because the Dragon Cycle Company wanted a new get a man he knew into the shop. This was in May 1914, but one of the defendants in the dock that day was not his opponent. For this "scrap" he (complainant) and four other men were fined \$25 each. He denied that the large file produced belonged to the Exile Garage. He was not very seriously hurt, well; if I do not die I think I shall get well though. (Laughter.)

An Indian watchman employed at Ah Tack & Co.'s, situated opposite the Exile Garage said that at about 2 a.m. on June 5th he saw five men making their way towards the garage. Of these five, three were the men who were in the dock that day. Three of the five men—the three in the dock—went into the garage and soon afterwards he heard cries. Witness ran out to the place and saw the three men come out of the garage and go into another shop. Later the complainant came out and commenced blowing a police whistle. Answering Mr. Dennys' witness said he heard cries of "save life." Proceeding from the Exile Garage, and he also heard a whistle blown.

A chauffeur named Barnard, of the Exile Garage, denied that the file produced belonged to the garage. He found it in the car in which the complainant was sleeping on the night he was assaulted. Witness heard the shouting in the early hours of July 5th, and when he looked into the garage he saw two of the defendants running away. The third man pretended to be asleep and to pass himself off as an Exile chauffeur, but he ran away subsequently. When the men had run away complainant, who was covered with blood, came up to witness and asked him to protect him from the Dragon Cycle chauffeurs.

The defence put up by Mr. Dennys was that there had been no assault at all, but that there was a stand-up fight between complainant and another man; a long standing grievance which commenced in Shanghai, where one man was a *mafoo* and the other a chauffeur, and the latter, it appeared, had angered the other by frightening a pony he was riding with his motor-car.

The "other man" was called by Mr. Dennys. He said he had recently come to Hongkong to look for employment. He knew the complainant, having met him in Shanghai seven or eight years ago. He had had two fights with the complainant in Shanghai; due to an argument which they "could not settle by any other means." Witness saw complainant several times after his arrival in Hongkong, and about 1 a.m. on June 5th they "had another fight." As complainant went into the garage he (witness) asked him to "come out." Complainant endeavoured to strike him with the file produced. Witness guarded the blow, took the file from him and attacked complainant, striking him many times. When the fight was over he (witness) ran away. None of the men in the dock were concerned in the fight.

Mr. Orme here remarked that he looked upon the story given by the witness as somewhat incredible.

Mr. Hind—Do you mean to say that you took the file from that man (complainant) and beat him with it? Why, he could eat you! (Laughter.)

Mr. Orme—It was rather heroic of your man, Mr. Dennys, to wrest the file from the other man. I have never heard of a Chinaman doing that sort of thing before.

Mr. Dennys—They are both powerfully built men.

Mr. Orme—What was the Exile Garage watchman doing?

Mr. Hind—I suppose he was doing what most watchmen do, your worship, sleeping. (Laughter.)

A fine of \$10 each was imposed, and the three men, along with the "heroic witness," were bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for twelve months. Mr. Dennys remarked that no doubt all the men concerned should be bound over. There was an old grievance some-

SERBIAN ARMY AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

A WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

The way in which the Serbian Army has been reconstituted is one of the miracles of the war, writes G. Ward Price, from Salonika, on June 2nd. Six months ago it could hardly have been said to exist. It was worn out with fighting against enormous odds, and the retreat through Albania had reduced it to a disordered mass of famishing and dispirited men, without a chance, one would have said, of ever pulling themselves together and taking the field again.

Yet to-day when General Sarraill and General Milne were the guests at a festival of one of the most famous Serbian regiments, the burly, vigorous men marched past them with even, swinging step, and afterwards sang their songs and danced their national dances were splendid examples of the peasant soldier at his best.

Their discipline was excellent, their high spirits undeniable; and these were the very men who came through Albania last winter, leaving thousands of their comrades dying of sheer exhaustion by the way. You need to see them now, full of heart and courage again and new equipped and accounted from bayonet to bayonet, to realize fully the wonder that has been wrought.

The credit of it falls chiefly to the courage and resiliency of the Serbian character, but without the help brought by the French and British missions it would have been impossible for the Serbian Army to come into existence again as such. Now that the great effort has been brought to full success it is well to recall some of the difficulties that have been overcome.

The first and most imperative necessity when the invasion swept the Serbian Army still fighting out of its own territory into rocky, foodless, and hostile mountains Albania was to meet the absolute starvation. These supplies of food had to be gathered at Brindisi and in the gauntlet of the Austrian Fleet Albania. And then there remained the hard task of getting them inland over roads so bad that nothing in the United Kingdom but the roughest tracks in the Highlands can be compared with them.

Officers and men of our Army Service Corps were sent to Medua, Durazzo, and line of the Serbians' retreat, from Skutari to the neighbourhood of Avlona.

So exhausted and dispirited were they that it was necessary to place food depots at intervals along the coast so as to enable them to continue their journey. Between 60,000 and 80,000 men had struggled through from Serbia to Skutari. Day after day they had marched by goat-tracks over precipitous mountains in heavy rain and snow, often literally with no food for days together. Every few yards a man would sink down in the snow to die, and only the strongest came through. The men were also exposed to attacks by Albanian brigands who laid in wait in the mountain defiles. One Albanian priest was even treacherous enough to betray a number of Serbian officers by inviting them to a meal to give his clan time to gather in ambush.

An Englishwoman SERGEANT. Amidst all these grim happenings was an Englishwoman. She had come out to Serbia at first as a Red Cross worker, but later became a soldier, wore man's clothes, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant. In the hospital here at Salonika, while recovering from the effects of the privation she had endured, she would tell in a matter-of-fact way whole days that she had spent behind a rock with her rifle, returning the fire of Albanians 500 yards away.

A party of British officers was sent out at the end of November, and of these an advance party pushed on to meet the Serbian General Staff at Skutari, while the rest established their headquarters at Rome and a base for food supplies at Brindisi. But for their endeavours it is difficult to see how the Serbians could have done anything but collapse and die of sheer hunger at Skutari. Bread cost 10 to 12 shillings a loaf. Some of the men went six days without tasting food at all. In vivid contrast with those nightmare days is the present happier time of abundance. As I look out of my window as I write this I see two burly Serbian soldiers lolling out soup from a big pot over their fire into pannikins for little Greek girls who come to claim their hospitality every mealtime.

At considerable risk from mines the Italian Navy ensured the transport of food to Medua, but it was not possible to embark the Serbians there, as the Austrian Fleet lay at Cattaro close by and might at any moment make a sortie. So the weary Serbians had to be routed again for another heart-breaking march southwards to Durazzo through dangerous marshes and in constant apprehension of an Albanian or a Bulgarian attack. It was another fearful journey, during which hundreds died of dysentery. At Durazzo only part of the Army could be taken on board ship, and the rest had to march another seven days to Avlona. And along all this bitter way the officials and men of the British Mission stood by their serried ranks.

THE ARRIVAL IN CORFU. From Avlona the French, who had now taken in hand the direction of the reorganization, quickly shipped the Serbians to Corfu. But even at Corfu their troubles were not over. The 80,000 troops who had marched from Skutari had been increased by 30,000 who had come straight from Elbasan to Avlona, and the difficulty of feeding and lodging such an army in the island where no previous conveniences existed, were very great. The landing of troops began in wretched weather, and the men were still so feeble that they went on dying of dysentery and exhaustion for weeks afterwards. But the French and English officers worked hard, while the Serbians devoted themselves to the task of reforming their

(Continued on next Column.)

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 7th July, 1916, state:—

Since the date of our last report, viz. 20th June, the local market has ruled somewhat quieter, but there still exists a fair demand for Shipping shares. Dock, Wharves and Sugars have been the medium of a fair business, but now close slightly easier. Business in the Shanghai market still remains restricted, and is likely to do so until the political aspect is clearer. In the meantime, prices remain round about last week's quotations. The Rubber market is unchanged and business has been on a very limited scale. Bar Silver is today quoted at 30½d. Sterling T.T. at 2/0 3d. Shanghai T.T. at 7½, and Singapore T.T. at 8½. The Bank's buying rate for 3 days' bills on Shanghai stands at 72.

BANKS have improved slightly to 700, at which sales have been made, and there are further buyers.

MANURE.—There has been more life in the market and sales are reported of Unions at \$915 and of North China at \$165. Market closes firm with buyers of Unions at \$910 and of Cantons at \$305. Yangtses are quoted nominal at \$250 and ex-72.

FINE INVESTMENTS have been quiet. China Fires have weakened to \$133 nominal, and Hongkong Fires are quoted at \$375 nominal.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been done at \$133 and \$134 for cash and close with buyers at the latter figure. A good business has been done at \$138 and \$139 for September. Indo-Chinas show a further improvement and the deferred have been sold from \$131 up to \$135 for cash and at corresponding rates forward. They close with buyers at \$134½. Preferred boats remain quiet with a nominal quotation of \$22. Star Ferries are unaltered at \$35 nominal.

Ons.—Shells are in demand with buyers at 97½. Langkats have been done at \$15 26 and \$15 27 and close with buyers at the latter rate. Ural Caspians are unaltered, with no business reported.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been steady, with sales reported at \$110 and \$110½ and at \$125 for September. They close quiet at \$117½ with probable sellers. Malabars have been neglected and are on offer at \$37.

MINING.—Kailans have been done at 29½ and shares are still wanted at 29½. Tronchs have weakened to 35½, at which there are sellers. Raubs are inquired for at the reduced quotation of \$2.65.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—A good business has been done in Hongkong and Whampoa Docks and sales are reported up to \$127½ cash; but market has since weakened somewhat and they close at \$124½ cash buyers. Kowloon Wharves have been a good market, with sales from \$81½ up to \$84 cash but close easier at \$82½ nominal. Shanghai Docks are unchanged with buyers at \$75. Hong-kow Wharves are nominal at \$15. 82.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hong-kong Lands are a point lower at \$103 nominal. Central Hotels are on offer at \$97. Hongkong Hotels have been done at \$107 and are still wanted. West Point Estates are inquired for at \$88. Kowloon Lands remain at \$38 nominal. Humphreys' Estates are \$6.60 nominal.

COTTON.—Mills are quiet and the only alteration is a slight reduction in quotation for Ewos at \$15 135.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China-Borries have been sold at \$8½, at which they close nominal. China Lights have come to business at \$4.50. Cements have been done at from \$20.30 to \$20.50, but close under the top price at \$20.30 buyers. Electric have improved and, after sales at \$15, close with buyers at \$16½. Tramways have been dealt in up to \$7.10, but close at \$6.90 buyers. Dairy Farms are on offer at \$24½. China Providents are wanted at \$8½. Watsons are unchanged at \$6½ nominal.

MEMO.—Next settling day 28th July.

breakdown divisions into fresh units. Hords and jetties had to be built, chiefly by English engineers; clothing had to come from France and England; rifles were shipped to Corfu, and horses and machine-guns. And so gradually order developed from chaos and the confused multitude of men who had struggled across Albania became an army again.

Then the Serbians were transported to Salonika through seas where they were awaited by submarines which were even sighted from shore by the Serbian troops at drill. The French were responsible for organizing this shipment, and they did it extremely well. The first shipload arrived here on April 10th, the last had been discharged by noon on May 30, and not a man was lost on the way. Now they are all here—hard-bitten, war-seasoned veterans, both young and old. What strikes one about them chiefly is their good-humour and simplicity—bravely 15ft. men with the heart and spirit of a child. Their uniforms are a most literal expression of their alliance with the *Entente*, for some wear English tunics and others coats of French horizon blue. Only the Royal Guard have kept their old full-dress kit—blue coat and red trousers trimmed with gold braid.

FINISHING TOUCHES. The Serbian camps stretch for miles in a beautiful setting on a green plain flanked by a black mountain and shining sea. Here they are putting the last touches to their training, though they need little, for all are veterans. One regiment we saw to-day has lost more than a thousand killed and 3,000 wounded, out of an original strength of 4,000, since this year began, and there has not been a single year in the last five in which they have not been engaged in some war or other.

It is not only an army you see when you visit them, but a nation. That is the one melancholy thing about this Serbian force—that it should be all that is left of the manhood and vigour, bodily and intellectual, of so gallant a people. But none of the things they have undergone can damp their ardour or quell their buoyant spirit. After a day's work in the field they will join hands to dance the *Kolo*, officers and men together, and sometimes, to guests from the Allied armies.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S

B. V. D. SLEEPING SUITS

WHITE NATSOK \$3.00 PER SUIT.
COLOURED SOISSETTE \$4.75 PER SUIT.

"AERTEX" CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

COAT CUT VESTS \$2.00 EACH.
KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS \$2.00 EACH.

"AERTEX" ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

MEN'S NAVY

SWIMMING and BATHING SUITS

\$2.00 AND \$3.00 PER SUIT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	Return " " " " " " " "	8.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	Return " " " " " " " "	11.00
Single Fare by Night Steamer	Return " " " " " " " "	5.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	Return " " " " " " " "	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

8 a.m. HONAM	SATURDAY, 8th JULY, 1916.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN
10 p.m. KINSHAN		6 p.m. FATSHAN
10 p.m. FATSHAN	SUNDAY, 9th JULY, 1916.	6 p.m. KINSHAN

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

8.8. TAIHAN, Tons 4000, S.S. SUZ-TAI, Tons 1,501.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO, SUNDAY, 9th JULY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 5 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

8.8. SUZ-TAI, Tons 1,501.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

8.8. SUZ-TAI, 588 tons, and 8.8. HANSHAN, 589 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.
N.B.—The Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior cable accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Bank of China.

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods, date, our success is attained by making five expert buyers, with our first class, manage different departments, by giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.
KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Bullfinch Lane, London.
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CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pain in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from Mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on FRIDAY, 21st July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 14th July, to FRIDAY, the 21st July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELDON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for
THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1916. [880]



TENDERS FOR SOFT BREAD, BISCUIT AND RICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of SOFT BREAD, BISCUIT and RICE for H.M. Navy, for a period of 8 months from the 1st of August next, will be received at the Office of the Rear Admiral, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, 17th July next. Conditions and Tender Forms can be obtained from the Victualling Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Kowloon.

The right is reserved to decline the lowest or any Tender.
J. W. STEEL,
Asst. VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, H.M. Hongkong, 8th July, 1916. [881]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mei Lun Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Mei Lun Street, Hongkong	100 feet by 100 feet	1/10th of an acre	1,016	10	4,104

Hongkong, 8th July, 1916. [882]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES.

LIMITED.

SPECIAL CALL AT SHANGHAI.

THE "EMPEROR OF ASIA," leaving VANCOUVER September 7th, due at Hongkong September 27th, will make a SPECIAL CALL AT SHANGHAI on or about September 23rd, en route to Hongkong via Manila.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1916. [882]



NOTICE.

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

ALL Persons not exempted who remain in the Colony for more than one week are required to register themselves at the Office of the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

(a) In the case of Residents in the Colony, before July 23rd, 1916.

(b) In the case of new arrivals, within one week of arrival.

The following are exempted—

(1) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval and Military Forces.

(2) Civilians in the permanent employment of the Colonial Government or of the Naval and Military authorities.

(3) Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong Police Force, or Special Police Reserve.

(4) Consular Officers of Foreign States.

(5) The wives and daughters of persons included in any of the 4 clauses specified above.

(6) Persons of Chinese Race.

(7) Persons not exceeding 15 years of age.

Forms of registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the Registry Office at Kowloon and at all Police Stations.

The penalty for failing to comply with this Ordinance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

C. McI. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1916. [874]

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.

For particulars apply to—
"BO" K OFFICE,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June 1916. [789]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 8th instant, commencing at 2.45 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1916. [876]

NOTICE.

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTH PAYMENT OF INTEREST OF THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said Loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following Important Points are hereby published for general information:

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: the 30th June of the 3rd year of the Chinese Republic.

2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:

a. All Magistrate's Yamen;

b. The Head and Branch Offices of the BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS;

c. The Reliable Agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. The methods for the claiming of interest: The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax and duties. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "Big Dollar," and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS
Peking, 10th June, 1916. [839]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, Lot of CROWN LAND, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Kowloon, Hongkong	100 feet by 100 feet	1/10th of an acre	1,016	10	4,104

Hongkong, 24th June, 1916. [834]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 60/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LYNSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings [84]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the

English Mails; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average

for 36 years,

FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE \$3 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office at

Local Bookshelves.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).

Apply to—
WILKINSON & CRIST,
691.

TO LET.

A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE, at No. 19, Kennedy Road East;

Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Outhouses Complete.

Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Vaux Road Central. [838]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
695.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
137.

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
1913.

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road. [811]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.

Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings. [800]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"IDDESLEIGH," 5, Bowen Road, for 3 months from end of July.

Apply to—
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
1803.

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
1622.

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
1, RUTLAND, BROOKS, & Co. [872]

TO LET.

NO. 2, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMWEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
1415.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Canton Road.

No. 1, HILLSIDE "THE PEAK."

No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
32.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Building, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern conveniences, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings [832]

INTIMATION

JUST ARRIVED

PER S.S. MISHIMA MARU.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S

GIN

OLD TOM

AND

DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE 616.

BIRTH.

KEMP THORNE—At the Government Civil Hospital, on Friday, 7th July, the wife of A. S. KEMP THORNE, a son.

[884]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 8th JULY, 1916.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's DESPATCH.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's despatch, a brief résumé of which appears in our cable columns to-day, does not contain anything very startlingly new with regard to the great naval fight off Jutland, but, as the official "summing-up" of our gains and losses, it is not without interest.

Amplification has been taken in its preparation in order to guard against mis-statements. Individual officers have been carefully examined, and the result is a full confirmation of the original claim that our ships inflicted far more serious losses on the enemy than the Germans have acknowledged, or are even likely to acknowledge.

In the face of such a document, which have been distributed broadcast, may be dismissed as wildly exaggerated or deliberately untruthful, and the spectacle of the KAISER going to Wilhelmshaven to celebrate his great "German naval victory" becomes farcical.

From Admiral JELlicoe's despatch it is absolutely certain that the Germans lost two battleships of the Dreadnought type, one of the Deutschland type, five light cruisers, six destroyers, and a submarine; whilst two battleships, one battleship of the Dreadnought type, and three destroyers were severely damaged.

As to the return to port was regarded as extremely doubtful. In point of fact it is admitted by the enemy that the battle-cruiser, LUTZOW, subsequently sank.

From such a catalogue of known German losses it can be seen at a glance that our margin of superiority has not been impaired in the slightest degree. Assuming that all the damaged German ships mentioned by Admiral JELlicoe went down, the tonnage of the German Fleet in

capital ships was decreased by 135,500 tons as compared with a British loss of 106,800 tons. Of units of the first rank we lost only one—the battle-cruiser Queen Mary. The loss of the LUTZOW is a far greater blow to the Germans than the loss of the Queen Mary is to us. Coming to vessels of the second order, we lost the Indefatigable and the Invincible, against which the German loss of two battleships of the Dreadnought type can be placed. A Dreadnought battleship of the Westfalen type would be a loss comparable to either the Invincible or the Indefatigable. The armoured cruisers Black Prince, Defence and Warrior belong to the third order of ships, of which we possess a very great superiority. The Germans lost five light cruisers, and, in Mr. CAGNETTI's opinion, the sinking of the two brand new German light cruisers, the Wiesbaden and Elbing, is a far more grievous loss to the enemy than is the loss to the British Fleet of the three armoured cruisers mentioned. The destroyer casualties appear to be about equal. The fight was full of thrilling episodes, many of which have already been related, but Admiral JELlicoe calls attention to another which shows again how splendidly our sailors acquitted themselves. For "one crowded hour of glorious life" the record of the Marlborough would be hard to beat. She opened fire at 6.17 in the evening with seven salvos aimed at a ship of the Kaiser class. She then engaged a cruiser and another battleship, and at 6.54 was hit by a torpedo, which caused her to list considerably. Nothing daunted, she started to fight again less than ten minutes afterwards, and at 7.12 wound up by firing fourteen rapid salvos at a ship of the Koenig class, making frequent hits. It is no wonder that Admiral JELlicoe, in recording the gallantry of officers and crews, says that their conduct throughout was entirely beyond praise and that no words of his could do them justice. He adds: "Glorious traditions were most worthily upheld, and I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the fleet filled me." As is well known, Sir DAVID BEATTY was in charge of the advance squadron and ran a large measure of risk in attacking the enemy before Sir JOHN JELlicoe was able to join battle. NELSON's golden rule, however, "Attack the enemy in sight and cling to him as long as your teeth hold out," was followed to the letter. The task demanded great courage, and it was performed without a sign of flinching.

Sir and Lady Cheung Liang Chen were among the passengers who left by the Persia Maru yesterday.

The letting by public auction of a lot of Crown land at Mei Lun Street is advertised for the 17th inst.

An interim dividend of \$2 a share for the past six months of the year will be payable on the 21st inst. by the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Two cups are being presented by Dr. Harston to the Royal Hongkong Golf Club for a four-ball foursomes knock-out competition, the entrance fees for which will go to the War Charities Fund.

The case in which a Chinese clerk employed in the Imports and Exports Department is charged with forging the signature of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Postmaster General, to two cheques of the total value of \$3,000 was mentioned at the Police Court yesterday, when Mr. Crew, who is defending, said that his client was ill with typhoid fever. The case was accordingly remanded.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give another instalment of "popular" organ music in St. John's Cathedral on Thursday next at 9.15 p.m. The programme will include Lemare's well-known Andantino and other popular items, but, in response to several requests, one or two classical numbers will be also introduced. The vocalist is Mr. Frank Austin, who will sing two oratorio selections.

RELATED LAW.

ADJOURNED FOR TWO YEARS.

"I should like this case adjourned for three months," said Mr. Leo d'Almada at the Summary Court yesterday, when an action was mentioned.

Mr. Crew said the case had been hanging about for two years, and he had made repeated attempts to restore the action; but he had never been able to get Mr. d'Almada to bring his people forward. He himself was quite ready to go on with the case.

Mr. d'Almada—But my people are not here.

An adjournment for fourteen days was granted.

Mr. d'Almada—If I cannot get hold of my clients then I shall have to ask for a further adjournment.

AFFAIRS OF CHINESE CO.

APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP.

At the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. G. C. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. F. Mason) applied on behalf of Ip Kwan Hing, a shareholder, for the winding up of the San Kwok Man firm, general dealers, of 136 and 138, Queen's Road, Central. Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Evans & Needham) opposed the application.

Mr. Alabaster said that the petitioner applied for the compulsory winding up of the Company on two grounds, firstly, that the Company was unable to pay its debts, and that was not denied; and, secondly, that it was just and equitable that the Company should be wound up by the Court. The first ground alone was sufficient reason for the winding up, and he (Mr. Alabaster) said that there were certain circumstances in connection with the Company which should be inquired into. In October, 1913, the Company was incorporated, and the nominal capital was \$50,000, made up of 500 fully paid-up shares of \$100 each. The amount of capital paid up was \$35,738.76, so that the Company had not even called up the full capital. The business was established for the purpose of carrying on a general providers' business. According to the balance sheet there had never been any profits. In the first year there was a loss of \$14,000, and in 1914 a loss of \$35,000, and the total liabilities were put at \$137,000. The petitioner also stated in an affidavit that a meeting of the Company had been called, but the notice convening the meeting was not accompanied by any directors' report nor any statement showing what were the Company's affairs, and that being so he now applied for a winding up order.

Subsequently, his lordship decided to dismiss the petition on the ground that the petitioner had failed to show that there would be a surplus for division among the fully paid shareholders.

SNATCHING A BANGLE.

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING.

At the Magistracy on Thursday a Chinese youth was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and ordered to receive twenty strokes of the birch for snatching a bangle from a girl. Mr. Orme was the Magistrate.

Mr. Crew appeared before Mr. Orme yesterday and applied for the case to be re-heard. With all respect he said he did not think that the lad had a fair chance at the Court the previous day. He was arrested in the evening and charged the following morning, without having an opportunity of getting into touch with his relations, who would have instructed a solicitor. He had very material evidence which he would bring forward; at least two witnesses. He did not know what they would be able to say, but there had been cases where an innocent person had been held by an accomplice of the real assailant and everything seemed to point to the fact that the innocent man was the guilty party. Such a thing might have happened in this case; he could not say.

Mr. Orme said that from what had transpired when the case was heard he could not see any reason for the re-hearing.

Mr. Crew remarked that he had two witnesses who were present at the time, and he would also call the boy's relations. Mr. Orme said that if Mr. Crew could show that his evidence was so material that the case should be re-heard he would re-hear it.

Mr. Crew will bring his witnesses forward on Wednesday next.

EXPORTING CHINESE CASH TO JAPAN.

PROSECUTION AT HONGKONG.

Before Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, Wong Wei Pak and Wong Yun Tong, of the Chung Tak Ling firm, of Bonham Strand, were charged with illegally exporting Chinese cash to the value of \$4,500 on the Foo-seng on May 17th to Kobe. Mr. P. M. Hodgson appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defended.

Mr. Hodgson said the charge was in respect of 600 cases of Chinese copper-cash. The firm applied to the Imports and Exports Department on May 10th for a permit to export 80 packages of "old brass" to Kobe. The permit was granted, and it was subsequently signed by Wong Yun Tong, the manager of the company, and the goods were exported. Later, certain information was received, and when they came back the packages were found to contain cash. Mr. Burn, of the Imports and Exports Department, found certain documents which clearly showed that the packages of "old brass" were really packages of copper cash.

Mr. Brutton pleaded guilty on behalf of Wong Yun Tong, who, he said, signed the permit. This man was really employed by a rice firm, and was paid only \$3 a month by the Chung Tak Ling firm. The permits were handed to him in the ordinary way, and he signed them. He was like all Chinese managers, he did nothing but spend his time elsewhere.

An argument took place as to the responsibilities or otherwise of the manager, and subsequently the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

THE WAR.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OFF JUTLAND.

ADMIRAL SIR J. JELlicoe's DESPATCH.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

FIRST STAGE OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE ENDED.

SECOND STAGE MAY LAST FOR WEEKS.

EARL DOM FOR SIR EDWARD GREY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE APPOINTED WAR SECRETARY.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's DESPATCH.

London, July 6th.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's despatch dealing with the Jutland naval battle, which has been issued for Friday's papers, gives the German losses as follows:—

Two battleships of the *Dreadnought* type.
One battleship of the *Deutschland* type.
Five light cruisers.
Six destroyers.
One submarine.

All of these were seen to sink or were destroyed. Two battle-cruisers, one battleship of the *Dreadnought* type, and three destroyers were seen to be so severely damaged that their return to port is extremely doubtful. One of these latter—the *Lutzow*—was admittedly sunk.

FEATURES OF THE DESPATCH.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's despatch will be a historic document in the annals of the Navy.

It appeals rather to students of sea warfare than to the layman, who finds it not easy to follow all the technicalities. At the same time, the public is delighted to find in it the fullest confirmation of the British claims, based, as Sir John Jellicoe says, on the most careful examination of many individual officers as to the havoc wrought in the German Fleet.

The opening words of the despatch tell with professional terseness of the origin and purpose of the battle, thus:—"Sir, I am pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German High Sea Fleet was brought to action on May 31st, westward of Jutland. The ships of the Grand Fleet, in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea, had left its base on the previous day, in accordance with my instructions."

A commentary by a naval expert, issued simultaneously with the despatch, shows that Admiral Sir David Beatty's fleet was the advance squadron, and that it ran a measure of risk in attacking the enemy before Admiral Jellicoe was able to join battle. But Admiral Beatty followed Nelson's golden rule:—"Attack the enemy in sight, and cling to him as long as your teeth hold out." The task demanded some courage, but they did not flinch.

When a fine combination of the two fleets had been effected, the enemy would have had little hope of escaping a decisive defeat but for a mist which robbed the British of the harvest that they deserved.

The following striking episode in the battle deserves quotation:—"The *Marlborough* opened fire at 0.17 in the evening, firing seven salvos at a ship of the *Kaiser* class. She then engaged a cruiser and another battleship. She was hit by a torpedo at 0.54 and listed considerably, but at 7.03 she reopened on the cruiser and, at 7.12, fired fourteen rapid salvos at a ship of the *Kocuy* class, hitting her frequently until she quitted the line."

Recording the gallantry of the officers and crews, Admiral Jellicoe says the conduct of all throughout was entirely beyond praise. "No words of mine can do them justice. Our glorious traditions were most worthily upheld, and I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the fleet filled me."

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

London, July 6th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that we have made a slight advance near Thiépval.

South of La Bassée Canal, after a discharge of smoke and gas, we made successful raids on the enemy line, in which the Royal Welsh Fusiliers specially distinguished themselves, taking forty prisoners.

The Highland Light Infantry successfully raided enemy trenches west of Hulluch, many Germans being killed and some taken prisoner.

Low clouds interfered with aeroplane work, but a British machine in the Tsapavne area, dropping to 300 feet, successfully bombed a train from which German reinforcements were alighting. A British heavy battery in another area secured direct hits on a German battery and a battalion in column of route, inflicting many casualties.

Details of the Welsh Fusiliers' raid show that three enemy mine shafts were destroyed, and the enemy suffered 150 casualties, excluding the 43 prisoners who were brought back.

The enemy heavily bombarded our new positions at Vernafay Wood, Monte Auban and La Boisselle, sometimes using lacrymatory shells. After severe fighting eastward of La Boisselle, in which the enemy suffered heavily, we captured another trench on a front of a thousand yards, where we are now firmly established. We completely crushed a determined attack south-west of Thiépval.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—"As a result of violent bomb-fighting we progressed at certain points in the main battle area. The situation elsewhere is unchanged."

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

Paris, July 6th.

A *communiqué* says:—"A German counter-attack gained two little woods a mile north of Hem, while we captured a wood on the edge of the village. A German counter-attack at Belloy was easily repulsed."

There has been only artillery activity about the Meuse, the Germans attempting to hit the Cathedral at Verdun. A detachment of ours penetrated a German trench at Burnhaupt (Alsace), which they found full of corpses.

FRENCH GAIN GUNS.

Paris, July 7th.

A *communiqué* states:—"We have taken 78 guns and hundreds of machine-guns. The Germans made a series of counter-attacks north of Hem, north of the Somme and between Estrees, Belloy, Huth and the Somme, all of which were shattered by curtain-fire. The Germans lost heavily. Two companies in a communication-trench were annihilated by enfilading machine-gun fire."

There have been local engagements North of the Somme. There is a calm South of the Somme, and there has been no infantry action on the Meuse.

There was an artillery duel on the left of the Meuse, and a violent bombardment on the right of the Meuse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

FIRST STAGE ENDED.

Paris, July 7th.

The first stage of the battle of the Somme has ended, and the second stage has begun, at least on the British sector, where, according to the semi-official report, the methodical bombardment of the enemy's lines has been recommenced. It again emphasises that there is no longer any question of furious assaults only, but successive moves forward after the German positions have been razed. "This great battle may last for weeks, even months, if necessary, for we have both men and material. Meanwhile it is reported that the Germans are withdrawing troops from Verdun."

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

London, July 6th.

A German official statement grudgingly admits British progress near Thiépval, the evacuation of Hem and the French capture of Belloy, and says that fighting for Estrees is proceeding.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

Paris, July 7th.

A *communiqué* issued this evening states:—"To-day there were attempted counter-attacks at the two extremities of the French sector on both banks of the Somme. All attacks were repulsed."

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSSES IN MANY SECTORS.

Petrograd, July 6th.

A *communiqué* records successes on many sectors from Riga to the Carpathians.

A thousand of the enemy were taken prisoner in the region of Baranovitchi, while the enemy on the right bank of the Dniester was routed, hundreds being taken prisoner.

The small town of Mikolitchine, on the railway leading to Korostezko from Delatyn, has been captured.

GERMANS RETIRING.

Petrograd, July 6th.

A German *communiqué* speaks of heavy fighting on the Russian front, and reveals the fact that General von Bothmer's forces in the Barysz sector have partly retired upon Tsaropise, which is next to the line of defence in the rear.

HUGE AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

Petrograd, July 6th.

The Russian General Staff estimates the Austrian losses at over half a million monthly.

RUSSIANS IN THE PINK MARSHES.

CAPTURE THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Petrograd, July 7th.

A *communiqué* states:—"The Russians have made fresh successes south of the Pinsk marshes. They took three thousand prisoners, in addition to those taken in the Baranovitchi region."

DRIVING THE TURK.

The Turks in the Caucasus between the Taurus river and Chonakh, also in the Diarbahr region, are being steadily driven back with great losses.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON DNEISTER.

Petrograd, July 7th.

A *communiqué* states:—"The number of prisoners taken on the 4th and 5th July west of the Styr line, below Kolki, was 300 officers and 7,415 men. Many guns and rifles, etc., were secured."

Violent German attacks near Crutien were repulsed. There was fierce fighting on the right bank of the Dniester, near Jivatchoff and Hobzimir.

Desperate enemy attacks eastwards and south-eastwards of Baranovitchi were repulsed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS' REVENGE.

BRILLIANT NATATORIAL FEAT BY COSSACKS.

Petrograd, July 7th.

A *communiqué* mentions that during the fighting on the right bank of the Dniester the Germans defending a village received their assailants with jets of liquid fire. Consequently, when the village was captured after a great charge by Crimean Tartars, some German prisoners were bayoneted and a thousand prisoners were taken.

A gallant feat was performed by a score of Cossacks, who swam the river Dniester and captured a village and took a hundred prisoners and one gun.

The Austrian *communiqué* admits a retirement of two miles on one front.

RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS.

AWAITING FAVOURABLE SEASON FOR ADVANCE.

Petrograd, July 7th.

It is unofficially stated in Petrograd that the Russians in the Baghdad direction retired eighty miles, not merely from the pressure of the Turks, who had concentrated a force designed for Egypt, besides troops recently in Bulgaria amounting to one hundred and thirty thousand, who were formerly threatening Salonika, but owing to the intense heat in Mesopotamia. The Russians have sought the coolness of the hills in order to await a more favourable season for their advance.

TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Petrograd, July 7th.

An official *communiqué* states:—"The Russians have captured over ten thousand prisoners more, including five thousand on the Dniester."

ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

A *communiqué* reports a successful artillery engagement on the Dvina, above Friedrickstadt. The fighting in Baranovitchi is continuing to our advantage. All the enemy attacks to retake ground have failed.

A TWO-DAY "BAG."

We captured 78 officers and 3,000 men between the 3rd and 5th of July.

AUSTRIANS' COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

Petrograd, July 6th.

The Austrians in Southern Galicia are now cut off from railway communication with Hungary.

The Austrians are unable to reinforce Standislaw from the Carpathians.

OPTIMISTIC RUSSIAN VIEWS.

Petrograd, July 6th.

Military writers are most optimistic concerning the prospects.

Russian guns are pounding Baranovitchi on three sides from a range of four miles.

The Russians are enveloping, with their left wing, on the Styr, the Germans, who, in the Chortorysk region, are frantically striving to counteract the great Lutz thrust.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

Rome, July 6th.

An official statement says:—"Our offensive between the La Barina and Sugana valleys continues, while our pressure between the Adige and Anzio has obliged the enemy to withdraw."

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

CABINET AGREES TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROPOSALS.

London, July 6th.

It is stated that the Cabinet has agreed to Mr. Lloyd George's Irish proposals, with additional safeguards providing for Imperial control of harbours and strategic points, and for the protection of Unionists in the South and West.

A Bill, which is being prepared to give effect to the settlement, will be introduced in the House of Commons shortly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STATEMENT ON IRELAND.

London, July 7th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith promised that the statement on Ireland would be given on Monday.

WELL-MERITED ROYAL FAVOUR.

SIR EDWARD GREY CREATED AN EARL.

London, July 7th.

His Majesty the King has conferred an Earldom upon Sir Edward Grey.

NEW WAR SECRETARY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SUCCEEDS THE LATE EARL KITCHENER.

London, July 7th.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, has been appointed Secretary of State for War.

THE CASEMENT APPEAL.

London, July 7th.

The appeal by Roger Casement against sentence of death will be heard on the 17th inst.

WOUNDED OFFICERS AND MEN.

London, July 6th.

An Army Order provides that wounded officers and men shall henceforth wear a gold braid strip on the left arm, an additional strip to be added each time they are wounded.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

London, July 6th.

The casualty lists contain the following:—Killed: Brigadier General C. B. Prowse. Wounded or missing: Captain C. Craig, M.P.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

London, July 6th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated that the German reply to the British request that prisoners in the Rubelegh prisoners-of-war camp should either be fed or released had been received. Germany had not categorically refused the request. The reply was being studied.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, July 6th.

The report of the inquiry into the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia has not yet been received.

THE MESOPOTAMIA PAPER.

London, July 7th.

In the House of Lords, Earl Crew stated that the Mesopotamia papers are ready to be printed.

BRITISH FORCE ON THE EUPHRATES.

London, July 7th.

Mr. H. J. Tennant, in the House of Commons, said that it was undesirable to give information regarding the strength, movements, or intentions of the force on the Euphrates.

NEW COLONEL OF IRISH GUARDS.

London, July 6th.

Field-Marshal Viscount French has been appointed Colonel of the Irish Guards.

RIISING AGAINST THE TURKS.

London, July 7th.

Reports have been received of a rising at Kerbela against the Turks, who had sent a force from Baghdad, but were compelled to retire.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 7th.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the heaviness of the market is mainly due to the selling of the banks dealing in China, which, with normal supplies from America, has met the coinage demand. The size of the London stock, which is over ten million standard ounces, has discouraged outside buying, such as from the Indian hazaar. A report from New York states that the Mexicans have rejected the Carranza currency, and are hoarding silver.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION SIGNED.

Petrograd, July 7th.

The Russo-Japanese Convention has been signed.

The Convention provides that the two countries shall unite in their efforts to maintain permanent peace in the Far East.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD BUCK.

London, July 7th.

Sir Edward Buck has died at a hospital at Rome.

[Deceased was Secretary to the Indian Government from 1882 to 1897.]

HONGKONG SOLICITOR'S ALLEGATION.

"In the interest of justice I must ask for this case to be adjourned," remarked Mr. Faithfull at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday in the case in which a Chinese is charged with being in possession of 18 tael of Government dross opium over and above the quantity allowed.

At the last hearing Mr. Faithfull alleged that his client was "beaten like a dog" by a Chinese officer of the Excise Department who apprehended him.

The defendant, in the witness-box yesterday, said he was punched and kicked by the officer, who was not present in Court, and the scars on his body (which he pointed out to the Magistrate) were, he alleged, caused by the ill-treatment of the Chinese officer.

The case was again adjourned, and the Magistrate ordered the officer against whom the allegations were made to be present at the next hearing.

MOBILISATION OF FINANCE.

THE MESSAGE TO BRITONS OVERSEAS.

Cecil Rhodes was the greatest man of his time. Although he lived and worked in South Africa, he stood for the British Empire in the eyes of the world as no man had ever stood. If Rhodes were alive to-day he would hardly be well pleased. I can picture him, writes a correspondent in *The Times*, in that room of his at the Burlington Hotel, pacing the floor, pouring out his words, telling us just those home truths which we ought to be told. "Brushing military matters aside," Rhodes would tell us that this was a war of economics, a war of national resources. Displaying a map of the world, he would point to Germany—a compact but unsmiling patch—and then, with angry, flashing eyes, to the immense red-coloured aggregate of the British Empire, that forms a quarter of the globe. "Do you consider," he would shout, his voice rising to that almost falsetto it reached when excited, "do you consider you are getting one-half the value from the Empire which you ought to get? This is a war of commodities. Has the Empire organised its commodities? This is above all a war of money. Have you organised the Empire's money? There are several millions of Britons in foreign countries. Have you organised their money? Don't blame the Empire. Don't blame the overseas. If you don't tell them the truth, how are they to know it?"

The message to Britons overseas is simply this:—"While the Old Country is spending £5,000,000 a day to carry on the war, her people at home and abroad, should be saving. If they don't save, in this war of exhaustion, they risk defeat." Bearing this in mind, they should forego luxuries for the term of the war, marshal their finances, and lend them to Great Britain.

SHIPPING NOTES.

FIRST AID CERTIFICATES.

For some time past the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have been in correspondence with the St. John Ambulance Association concerning examinations for first aid certificates which must be obtained by officers in the Merchant service before they can sit for Board of Trade examinations. Two cases were brought to the notice of the Guild where young officers already holding Board of Trade certificates could not be examined for higher grade certificates on the ground that they would have to attend a course of lectures. As they were attached to steamers engaged on important war service their stay in port did not admit of their fulfilling this obligation, consequently their promotion has been retarded.

The association now inform the Guild that the Board of Trade will, during the war, accept a first aid certificate which, though otherwise valid, is more than three years old, if the holder has been prevented from renewing it by reason of the exigencies of the war service. Furthermore, any holder of the first aid certificate may present himself to the association's official examiner at any port and can be re-examined at once subject to the production of his linen certificate, and one year having elapsed since the date of his previous examination.

The clearing away of these difficulties will have beneficial effect in cases, more particularly at ports abroad, where officers are desirous of obtaining higher grade certificates without loss of time.

